Sturet

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MEMORANDUM

26 December 1950

SUBJECT: Military Expenditures and National Income of the USSR

1. Military Expenditures (in billions of rubles)

Year	Announced Military	Estimated Additional Expanditures in Support	
	Expenditures	of Military Effort	Total
1950	79.4	20. 0	
1949	79.2	90.0	169.4
1948		86.0	165.2
1947	66.3	59 . 0	125.3
	66.4	53.0	119.4
1946	72.2	No estimate availa	

In addition to expenditures, it is essential to consider the following:

- a. Benefits accruing to Soviet military potential from Satellite production for USSR military account, reparations of military nature, and requisitions for maintenance of occupation forces;
- b. Low per capita cost of maintenance of Soviet armed forces, as contrasted by mestern standards, permitting utilization of larger proportion of military funds for armaments and supplies.

2. National Income of the USSR

Year	Billions of Rubles	% Devoted to Military	
` 1950 1949 1948 1947 1946	600 (prelim. est.) 570 540 520 490	28.2 28.9 25.2 23.0	

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NO CHANGE IN CLASS.
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CLASS. CHANGED TO: TS 8 C

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5. Estimated Expenditures for Soviet Atomic Energy Program

a. Tabulated below are estimated costs for the Soviet atomic energy program in terms of what equivalent facilities would cost the US:

Year	cost in billions of dollars	cost in billions of rubbes (10:1)	% of National Income
1950	. 8	8	
1949	•6	6	1.3
1948	.4	ă.	1.1
1947	-2	5	0.7
1948	.0 5	0.5	0.4
		V • U	0.1

b. The following points must be considered in evaluating Soviet atomic energy expenditures:

- (1) The data for each year will be less accurate than the average of two or more years.
- (2) For the most part, the basis for the emounts estimated is the cost the U.S. incurred for roughly similar facilities. The amounts for uranium mining and concentrating, however, are based on actual evidence. Differences in labor costs, costs for importing equipment, etc., may cause a considerable difference in costs figured for budget purposes. In particular, since the USSR is using slave labor to a considerable degree in their stomic energy program, the labor costs may not be at all equivalent.
- e. The major proportion (about three-fourths) of the Soviet atomic energy expenditures to date has been for the construction of facilities. It is believed that the peak of construction costs has passed, and that operational costs, which will increase in the future, will not be as high as past construction expenditures. Therefore, somewhat of a decrease in annual expenditures may occur in the future.

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Preliminary

22 December 1950

MENORANDUM

Subject:

Soviet Military Expenditures

in relation to

1. Soviet military expenditures/and the national income of the USSR for the
years 1948, 1949, and 1950 are estimated as follows. All expenditure figures
are in billions of rubles.

	1950		1949		1948	
	Expen- di tures	Sof Wat'l Income	Expen- ditures	% of Hat'l Income	Expen- di tures	% of Nat'l Income
Announced military expenditures	79.4		79.2		66.3	
Retimated miditional expenditures in support of military	·	·				
effort 4	90.0		86.0		_59.0	
Potal R 20	169.4	(a)	165.2	28.9%	125.3	23.2%

⁽a) The nettonal income for 1950 is not available. It is estimated, however, that it will not be considerably greater than in 1949. Likewise, the ratio of military expenditures to national income in 1950 will remain approximately the same as in 1949.

2. Costs of atomic energy development in the HESE are estimated on the basis of U.S. costs in dollars translated into rubles on an exchange basis of 10 rubles to one dollar. On this basis Soviet expenditures for atomic energy are estimated as follows:

Tear	Expenditures in billions of rubles	Percent of nat'l income
1948	4.5	0.83
1949	5.0	0.88
1950	7.0	0.9 (approx)